CENTRAL AMERICAN WARFARE.

The Last Costa Rican Dodge against General Walker.

Circular Addressed by the Seven Prisoners an to the People of the United States.

Taken at and efter the Battle of Santa Rosa to the People of the United States.

Penta arrayas, Repente of Coeta Rica, May 21, 1856.

Conzens of the United States:—It may seem somewhat surprising, if not paradoxical, that although we are now held as prisonors of war by a generous foe, against whom we have contended, that this period of imprisonment should be the only free moment which we have enjoyed in Central America, of expressing our sincere, honest and mature convictions, with the least hope of our communications over reaching their destination in the United States. The reason is a simple one: in the republic of Nicaragua General Wm. Waiker has for many mouths past established a strict system of espionage over the Post offices of the country, and no letter or other communication is permitted to past to a foreign country, unless it is replete with the most functiful accounts of his greatness, his glory, and the unparal leds suce so of his arms; and as there are numerous correspondents there who either are office holders or office seekers, who are perfectly willing to draw upon "their facey for their parts," it is not to be wondered at that the newspapers of the United States, with the exception of the Chronacle, of San Francisco, should teem with fulsome compliments to his greatness, which never existed except in the too fervid or well hired fancy of the writer, and should also combina a recording will be proved to be in every instance (except in the holds they of the writer, and should also combina record in glorious victories, which, when impartial and unframmelled truth holds the per as it oces in the inditing of this creditar, will be proved to be in every instance (except and disagraceful and disastrons defeats.

Our motive for addressing this circular to the clitzens of the United States, is for the purpose of stripping the modern Mekana of the silver tissued veil which fancy and combined have not proved to be in every instance, except and actions, as proofs urquestionable that he is no statesman, no

may give a reason for the facts that is in as, let facts be submitted to a candid world—

REASON FIRST—HEROR PIRST.

With Walker's military career commenced is ignorance and tolly, and he has ever continued to be responsibly faithful to his first precedents. The world is now intimately tomiliar with the insana attack upon I lower California. With fifty-six men he invaded a country with whose resources ne must have been entirely unacquainted. Without a map, without a guide, without men, means, or munitions of war, without the remotest hope for all or co-operation among the people whom he was invading, he expected to conquer half a million of men, (with all the aids, appliances, and munitions of war, with fifty-six "cappers" for more banks and plungs for Cyptains. The world is familiar with his disgraceful and dishot orable deteat.

We have endeavored to brush up our historic recollections to find some parallel for this act of unniting the highest property indignantly refused to present a parallel. We then, in despuir, reserved to the wild, the boundless, the visionary fields of fattey; and amid that dramp realm, among the thousand ponderous tomes which advanced the present a parallel, we then, in despuir, reserved to the wild, the boundless, the visionary fields of fattey; and amid that dramp realm, among the thousand ponderous tomes which advanced to present a parallel, we flad but one book which have the remotest similitude to his attack upon G anada, and that is recorded by Cervantes when he narrates the incane assault of Don Quixotte topen the widest Bedlamite that ever raved in a cell, or, Lear-

de lunation

The gravest jury in the world would have pronounced the verticet mad as a varioh here," without leaving their scale. Why his anxious mother permitted her poor demented con afterwards to go at large has with us ever been a most profound mystery.

In mercy to the little accident, we will dwell no longer

property of the valequeless were completely at the slopsition of the valeurs; when the democratic party were the
companions, the same result ensued. The war a time halowed custom, "more henored, it is true, in the breach
than the observance," but which years of immounting
procedents had ranchimed and legitimes of at the intetation of the democratic party. Wildiam Walker came
saw, and conquered a party, who failed to sight his a a
strong should have fone. The demogratic the maturesaw, and conquered a party, who failed to sight his a a
strong should have fone. The demogratic the maturesaw, and conquered a party, who failed to sight his as
subjected, has a develope sloped like paids. In a sinsimpleted, has a develope sloped like paids in a sinmap, when they found william Walker, instead of girmater, when they found william Walker, instead of girmater, when they found william Walker, instead of sigmatien, when they some with a carroad the could not stars
and to conform to customs which he could not reasonably
hope to alregate. He sid not considers the Chamorroparty by giving them offices, as has been most
conclusively proved slace, by their described unhim upon every opportunity winds chance presented. Their heavility is we despay rooted that
day as it was when Corral was shot. He disponites
and aliquated the defensents by giving to the Cham vistas
what they considered their rightful property. Thus he
loss on both sides.

We do not question the purity of the motive which
be slaws, I like yer spons, but dama yer playmant.

The deep rooted prelimices of years, whether religions
or political never have been and never will be readtioned as deep or the prelimices of years, whether religions
or political never have been and never will be readtioned as deep or the property of no man string can obliterate

seven all provides the control of th

the Chamorristas and the masses of democrats. If his government is popular, why is it that he has not one wollusteer among the privates in the native army? Why are his native troops all forcibily pressed at the point of the bayenst into the service? We defy sophistry itself to answer the question. No, fellow citizens, if the American soldiery now in Granada do not quickly administer to William Walker, his well deserved and amply earned coat of ar and feathers for his blue faced faisehood and double distilled stupidity, of which are many lat ering indications, a seed will spring up from the blood of Corral under whose shade the conflicting portions of Nicaragua will combine (at least temporarily) to avert a coming danger. Think you that a people who in sight of the American soldiery could bathe their handkerohiefs in Corral's blood, "yea, beg a hair of him for memery," can ever forget or forgive his death? Never, never. The song of "The Death of Corral' is the only one upon which all parties now unite. You hear it scarce audioly sung by the market women, as they wend their wanges and pineapples upon the Plaza. You hear it loudly and tauningly sung by the boys as they wend their way each morning to school, and as in the evening the locanderar return from the lake they keep time with their steps to its slow and mournful measure.

Walk for one moment through the streets of Granada towards the Falteba courch—you will see all those stately buildings seceried, which bear upon their highly sculptured fronts the indication of onulence and happiness within. The death of Corral has male three thousand happy homes deserred. If William Walker's object was to intimidate, he has most unfortunately for himself, most happily succeeded. In San Salvador, in Honduras, in Guatemana, under the deep shadow of the cross, and among the wild hills of Chontales, you will now find the self bunished emigrants of Nicaragua, but they are not inactive. Their wealth, energies and lives they have solemnly devoted to his extermination.

The next reason in historic succession which we have for asserting that the little accident is not entitled to be considered a man of even common ceres is his sending. Parker H. Frinch as Ministerto Washington city. Had Walker sent any native of the country—for itstance, Don Minnuel Bermudez, or Don Pedro Silva (an accomplished and polished gentleman), or Fadre Vijli—the United States of coverament would have found itself placed in rather a delicate position. (Episodically, we would remark that Padre Vijli has now gone to Washington city as Minister, We would inquire how he expects to get the Ethopy in the Property of Against there men no objections would be urged on the score of character, and there is no doubt that at the time when Parker H. French left for Washington city the government of Walker, so far at least as externais were concerned, was Brinty established and continued so for three mentlas thereafter. But common sense siggested his plan which would have nict, encountered and conquered every difficulty, viz.—15 send to Washington city a confidential agent, with instructions to tell Marcolita: "The republic of Nicaragia as inhebred to you for valuable services rendered in mat years to the amount of thry thousand dollars, and I am instructed, whill applequing for it non liquidation, to pay you this sem, and to request you to continue your present position as Minister for the new and now transy estate had fovernment." Suppose Marrodict had accepted this of new, which he must certainly would have done,) upon what conceivable pretest would the United States have refused the recognition of Walker's government? Now would the political required to justify this lifetic set of political suicide. We are uttirly at a loss for terms sufficiently contempts on the political required which has been not painfaily lifetive.

The tongoe of flattery itself is pelsed when alterpated to justify this lifetic set

quently left to make his retreat boars at er the army had alterdoned the town. This not giving due notice to his brother, we do not however, bring against him as a crime, for Norval Walker is remarkably regular in his habits, and at that time (as escal), according to the tritinoury of the cettre army, he was the duna to walk it is non-ease, in restited tion of the relative of these boats, to cay that Whitam Walker had made arrangements with as other set of men for another line of steamers, and that they disappointed him. Four Roberts has a proverty which, had be common sense, he would have remembered—"A bird in the hand in worth two in the bush. The selars of these steamers will be immerialized in history as Walker a crowning felly.

devil.

own to colored. The correlate incrediblicatives we do not expect you to believe it and yet eight hundred men now in translate in and the order read.

We challenge General Thompson, Coloned Piper, Major Piperster, Cebore Kewen, and Coloned Saunders, to deny in the public grains of the United States this or any part of the circular, if there is either falsebood or (thus any even an include his I. Funy it if you dare, and you shard be convicted of either innovance or falsebood.

We have now stripped Wm. Walker of that fancibil veil which the too fervid fancy of interested fetter writers have been stripped wm. Walker of that fancibil veil which the too fervid fancy of interested fetter writers have thrown a count him. Our motive has been to prevent of read have been and if whe have throated accelerating taportant postenogres in an undignitied manner. It is because we have always them trught to adapt our type to the read of the property in the circular, but there is no foleshood than farmer in the colors of the property in the circular, but there is no foleshood than farmer in the colors of the colors of the property in the circular, but there is no foleshood than farmer in the colors of the

which was essentially won.

NOTE 18!

This is the only battle that Wm. Walker, up to this date, has ever gained B Cental America.

And now we come more immediately to the answer to the first question: "How has Wm. Walker manged to collect \$00 men around him, if he does not possess some elements of greatness!"

We answer, after the inglorious defeat at Rivas and victory at Virgin Bay, the chivalric little band of pinns for cypriens and cappers for mente banks, found themselves considerably diminished, in rather a disagreeable pention, with ensules sutreity around them. How to extricate themselves was the question. In this unfortunate dilimma, this simple expectation around them. How to extricate themselves was the question. In this unfortunate dilimma, this simple expectably up to the present time that been carried out secretarily up to the present time that he had not been carried out secretarily up to the present time of this matter we will call the original 56; (these gallent veterans in the war of Mercury and Venue). Number one—No. 1 sat down at the request of Little Billy and wrote back lying letters to California, informing their frieads that they had two magnificent victories—bad collected an incredible quantity of plunder, and that they had robbed the churches of more golden Jesueses than they knew what to do with; and they wanted more men to select them in conveying their princely for ourse to the States. When these letters reached California, there happened to be (as the razor strop managys) a few more of the same sort letters reached California and the same sort letters are the same same says) a few more of the same sort letter as the same says and work were a great many industrious, hard working cappers were consequently thrown out of employment. The cyprians found that their charms were sufficiently actra time with the same for the cyprian to the same says and the same says and the same says and t

diciding, on which joint I entertain, however, some well at a bin hed doubts. If the state second question is satisfactorily answered; if preservation prevents them from revolting, and a dicit watch over the Fost Office prevents the communications of those we carnestly desire to expose the glands in position, from ever reaching the United States. But have been entered with a much folly, and return to their homes? See the articles it quintor, how can they leave? For some meaths there has been but one steamer from San Juan del Sud to California; consequently they cannot reach California. For mentity past there has been but one steamer to Sep Just del Norte, and if they could reach the last named place, not one of them has money sufficient to pay his parage to New Orleans. By the last steamer (the Orlymba, Jiwe hundred passengers arrived in Granata, three hundred and fifty were emigrants on route to California; as the line of steamers was broken up, they had so means of reaching their destination, and even it they samed place, net one of them has mency sutticient to pay his partage to New Orleans. By the last steamer (the Orleans), give hundred passengers arrived in Granala, there builded and fifty were emigrants or route to Cabifornia; as the line of steamers was broken up, they had no means of reaching their destination, and oven it they had, with which were not give them a pass portout of the country, fearing that in the states of the Union they will expose his oriminal stupdity and concentrated ignorance. That free American critizes have time and time significance in the formation of the United States in Granada. We defy him to deny if. Another important fact. On the 29th of April last there had been in Granada 800 men; there were 150 hew American private in the Campe Samio of Granada. Thus you see that one in every 5½ who have come to Granada now rest in the stranger's burying ground. Do you doubt it? The graves are there—go and countiem. Young men, are you willing to take the changes for life in this country, with such tremendous odds against you?

In conclusion, we will say that as prisoners of war, we, the undersigned, have been treated with as much kindress as the Costa Rica government could, under the circumstances, possibly reader us. We are now free and unconfined, and permitted to roam at pleasure through the streets of Funta Arcans. At times, it is true, while upon our tolloune road to this palee, provisions were acroe in the camp, and we lived hardly and suffered meeth, but even then our wants were be der attended to than were the necessities of their own lick.

Mr. John C. McMahon, of Peacta county. Mississippi, who was wounded in the log at the battle of livas, and as provential the time when there are also true, than the Costa Rica government displayed towards to own rick and wounded solders, and more unremitting attended to then were the necessities of their own lick.

Mr. John C. McMahon, of peace to will have a private at the time when the would be a private and the propose of the funds. The more com

Lynch Law in Alabama.—The boy Bob, sentenced to be hung at our last Circuit Court on the oth, and had a new trial granted by the Supreme tourt of Alabama, was executed in the presence of a very large concourse of people without the limits of Clayton yesterday. It was rumored in town that a petition had been gotten up, and some six or seven hundred citizens of the county were determined to hang him on the day he was sentenced to be hung. The Sheriff made arrangements to prevent their design, but the hosts came and broke open the inil and took him out and hung him. The citizens of the town expostulated, but it did no good; they were determined to execute him—Clayton, (Ala.) Penner, 7th instant.

News from Oregon.

The Oregon papers are loud in their calls upon Congress to make an appropriation for a Pacific relireat. The Oregon Argus says, in the course of an article on the subject.

We shall look in vain for capitalists, and the heavy immigration of the bone and sinew of the States that we must have to build up Oregon and develop her resources, till this road is made. The day that the road is completed every landholder in Oregon will be worth ten times what he now is.

A correspondent of the Stateman v

A correspondent of the Stateman writing from Port Griord, says:—

General Palmer has now, by the assistance of various companies of volunteers, and also the United States troops, collected on the military reserve near this place, semething ever one thosand indians, all of whom (Providence permitted). It is not that the place is the place of the place of

Trouble in Yreka, California.

More exciting news - another Man shot on siskivou mountain.

We have just been hormad by the Rev. Mr. Stratton, who lest night arrived from Jackson-valle, that an intense exclement prevailed in Rogue river valley on Sanday, in consequence of word having arrived that a packer had been shot that morning near the summit of Sickiyou meentain by the Indians. It appears that Messrs. Taylor & McGermit, in company with a hired man, started to cross Sickiyou mountain for Jackson-ville with their pack train of iwenty five mules, and upon arriving at the point some forty rods beyond the samuelt, the socae of the "ox team tragedy," they were fired upon by a party of Indians concealed in the brush at the side of the road. One ball took (fleet upon the hired man, killing him in stantly—the ball entering undermeath the right arm and coming out under the left. Taylor and McDermit then field down the mountain.

A party of about twenty men, from the upper part of Rogue river railey, started immediately in parsuit. Upon returning to the scene of the murder, they found the body of the deceased, which had been dragged about sixty rods down the mountain by the feet, the effect of which was to render it a most hideous sight to behold. They also found three mules that had been filled. Tairten were driven off and nice recovered. Mr. Stratton has also shown us a couple of arrows which were extrasted from the dead animals; they are Tule lake arrows, and are used by the Modec tribe. This dircumstance, connected with the fact that the Indians fled toward Kismoth.

has also shown as a couple of arrows which were extraited from the dead animals; they are Tule lake arrows, and are used by the Modec tribe. This discumstance, connected with the fact that the Indians fied toward Kismath lake, would seem to settle the question as to what tribe did the dead.

The personing party, while following the trail of the murderers, found a newly shod gray is and lied and bridled. The inference is that these made indians have murdered the rider.

Thus it seems that as the war closes in Oregen, it commences in our own immediate vicinity.

The Modec tribe, which has heretoore, during the war in Oregen, maintained, as is supposed, neutral grounds, are now, without a doubt, in arms against us, and there is no telling, after this successful result of their first eillert, what they may next contemplate doing. We deem our ettizens in Shasta valley in imminet peril. General Cosby and Colion, can no steps be taxen, can no effort be made to chastise these treacherous devils?

Nothing has been heard, as yet, from toe party in pursuit—it is composed, however, of sterling men, and it is confidently believed that they will give a good account of themselves when they return.— Freight Herald Extra, July 8.

Keysville is the name of a camp about ten miles above

Keysyille is the name of a camp about to miles above the Gulch. It is assuming the appearance of a town-five or six families have located there; the houses and tenic are put up in order, and the place begins to look like a per manent settlement. There is a sufficient number of children to form a school, and it is expected that one will shortly be commence. There are a number of mer in the mountains engaged in sawing out lamber, with while saws, and there are parties out prospecting for gold. A discovery of quartz lead has recently been made at Keysyille, which is spoken of as very rich.—Star.

New York, Aug. 13, 1855.

Dear Ste-I have noticed in your journal an article which has been published by Baron Humboldt in the Spenericke Zeitung, in relation to my translation of his emay on the island of Cuba, published by Derby & Jackson. As your readers may be led to infer that I have Jackson. As your readers may be led to infer that I have wilfully mutitated a work of that great writer, I request you will publish the following explanation.

Being desirous of piacing in the hands of American readers such information in relation to the island of Cuba as my studies had enabled me to obtain. I made the translation referred to, as being the best work I had ever seen on the subject. In undertaking this labor! was not aware that any English version of the work had ever been made, and I used the "pack he edition for text simply because, being ignorant of the French language, I could not translate the essay from that frongue.

As it was written thirty years ago, during which time the material developement of Cuba had been very great, a continuation of Baron Humbold's remarks became no cessary, in order to bring the subject matter up to the present time, and this labor! I have inserted in notes. In carrying out the design of a work on Cuba, I deemed that I curid not take up the subject at a more appropriate point than that where the illustrious author had left it in 1825.

The chapter complained of as being conitted in a dis-

missidt. I would ask those journals that may have alluded to or published the article in question to publish also this letter.

Very respectfully, yours,
J. S. THEASSER,

Common Pleas—In Chambers.

Before Hen. Judge Brady.

INJUNCTION CASE—THE BROADWAY THEATRE.

Atte. 14.—Ribeltert A. Marshall et. Henry C. Brenen.—
An injunction had been granted in this case. The plaintill is the lessee of the Broad way theatre, and moved to
enjoin the defendant, who is building on the adjoining
out, from interfering with the theatre by inserting needles
into the wall. Judge Brady rendered a decision this
morning, in which he says that the material allegations
in the complaint, which entitle the plaintill to the relief
demanded, are not nor is in any of them denied. They are
sufficient to require the interposition of the Court. No license to enter upon the plaintill's premises, further than
to dig under the wall, and for the particular purpose specliffed, was granted by the plaintill, and no general license, such as was contemplated by the act of 1865, was
granted by the plaintill to the defendant. Absciute inunction ordered.

Important to Immigrants and Carriers. MARINE COURT-GENERAL TERM.

Before Hon, Judges Maynard, McCarthy and Thomp Nordmeyer at Lorcher.—The plaintiff in this suit, (Caro-line Nordmeyer) in September, 1865, purchased a ticket in Hamburg for this city, per ship Waterlee, from one Hierschman, with the express agreement that her baggage should be sent in the same ship with her, and bagsage should be sent in the same saip with arr, and paid for it in advance—all of which Hierschman agreed to. Hierschman, in violution of this agreement, trans-ferred her baggage to one therz, in Hamburg, who con-signed it to the defendant here, together with other bag-gage of other persons. Some months after the plaintiff arrived here, in the ship Waterloo, her baggage came in charge or her baggage and the baggage of other persons,

charge of her outgage and was the special agent of the plainul to do a specific act, in a specific agent of the plainul to do a specific act, in a specific and manner. He bad no discretionary prover whatever. He violated has precently, and acted without authority fro a his principal, in transferring the slaintiff s bargages to berg. Hieraconnao had no li no in this baggage. He could have none, for he had received his whose pay in alvance, and being a specific act, in a strength of the secure of the summary and the secure of the summary has a specific act, and the secure of the summary has a specific act, and the secure of the summary has a specific act, and the secure of the summary her was a secure of the plaint if in New York. Wheever deals with such an agent, says Chancelor Kent, does and his portly when the agent passes the oricic limits of his power. A person dealing with a special agent is quity of gross neglities. He seems the brecke limits of his power. A person dealing with a special agent is quity of gross neglities. He seems the secure of the course of

At G. 14—A new shades for he Second District.—Mr.
Lucien Burbaye was sworn in Jodge of the Supreme
Coart of the Second Detrict in the place of Justice Rockwell, deceased.
In the matter of the Park Bank and the Board of Su-

Fark labk. Mr. Shapara Counsel for the Capperation, Appeared to show cause to dissolve the injunction. Mr. Ralph Lockwood opposed, and the Court reserved its decision.

Before Hon. Judge Willing.

In the matter of the First Methodist Episcopal Church et. Benton Wood and others—Application to modify injunction Cealed. The Court has no power to review the decision of another Judge at special term. A motion to vacate an injunction encored once denied, cannot be renewed urless have be reserved, or some new ground for vacating it arise. (Hostman vs. Livingston, I John Chr. R. 211.) The decision of one of the Justices of this Court made at Special form, cannot be reviewed by another Justice sitting at Special Term. A motion to disjoine the injunction in this case was on pleadings, and alleavist heard and denied at Special Term. No leave was reserved to renew the motion. The only new facts presented to me, relate to the conduct of the plaintiffs and their agents, in endeavoring to keep possession of the church collect, since the granting of the injunction. They do not touch the merits of the controversy. The Justice who heard the merits of the controversy. The Justice who heard the merits of the controversy. The Justice who heard the merits of the controversy. The Justice who heard the merits of the controversy. The Justice who heard the merits of the applicate to renew their motion upon the papera used on the former motion, and any her facts they may be able to present touching either the merits or the subsequent conduct of the plaintiff, if the ceftendants by their delay have lost their right of appeal from the order. The motion to modify the hijunction must be denied without costs.

In the Mader of the Control Park—Wedest agt. Bennett et al.—The plaintiff was owner in fee of lot No. 44, on block No. 54 on the same block. The lots Nos. 45 and 46 on the same block. The lots Nos. 45 and 46 on the same block. The lots Nos. 45 and 46 on the same block. The lots Nos. 45 and 46 on the same block. The defendants are not in

United States Marshal's Office.

The Fisheries.—A correspondent at Gloucester writes us that six or eight vessels have arrived at that port from the Bay thus far, with fares varying from 200 to 300 barrels each. A large number are now looked for, and soon there will be arrivals, almost daily, until the close of the season. Never was there so large a fleet from that port at the Bay, as this year the different concerns and packing establishments, of which there are 24 in the port, fitting sevrally from six to thirty vessels each.—Boston Transcript, Aug. 14.